

## THE COLUMBUS COMMERCIAL

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### THE FARM LOAN BANK.

Every loyal citizen of Columbus and the contiguous territory should co-operate earnestly with the Chamber of Commerce in the effort which is being made to secure a farm loan bank for Columbus, as such an institution would be of untold benefit not only to the city but to the surrounding section.

Columbus is admirably situated as a site for an institution of this character, as its proximity to Alabama and Tennessee will make it easy of access to patrons in these two states. Then, too, the diversified farm pursuits of this immediate section serve materially to enhance the advantages of Columbus as a location for the bank. Farmers hereabouts are engaged not only in the cultivation of cotton, corn, alfalfa, and other agricultural products, but are extensive raisers of cows, steers, sheep, hogs and cattle of various kinds. There was a period when cotton was practically the only farm product upon which a bank in this section would lend money or a merchant would advance supplies, but this time has passed, and now a farmer can obtain advances either in cash or in merchandise upon anything raised upon his plantation. This is due principally to two causes, one being the fact that the invasion of the boll weevil has made the cultivation of cotton a hazardous undertaking and the other that the eradication of the cattle tick has opened up a market for cattle and given home-raised animals a cash value which they never before possessed.

The banks which are to be established by the Federal government will follow the lead of private institutions and will make loans not only on agricultural products but on cattle and other animals raised on the farm. Cattle loans, in fact, are growing to be generally recognized as more desirable than loans made on cotton, for the fleecy staple is continually fluctuating in price, while the value of cattle changes only slightly from year's end to year's end.

Taking the above facts into consideration the farm loan banks which the government proposes to establish should be located in cities surrounded by districts where diversified farming is in progress, and no city in the south is more advantageously situated in this respect than Columbus. Both geographically and industrially Columbus is an ideal site for any institution established for the purpose of lending money to farmers, and her claims in the matter should certainly receive favorable consideration at the hands of the Board of Governors which President Wilson is to appoint to decide upon sites and to supervise the banks after they have been established.

### "MUSCLE" OR "MUSSEL"?

Nearly every river in this section has its "Muscle" or "Mussel" shoals, and now that the Federal government is considering the advisability of establishing a nitrate plant on the Warrior river, the correct spelling of the word is being extensively discussed.

The Tombigbee river has shoals of this character just below Columbus, and when a concern from Iowa recently began the purchase of the shells local newspaper men were at a loss as to how to spell the word. The following editorial from the Nashville Tennessean, which treats the question exhaustively, will therefore be read with interest here:

The name "Muscle Shoals" is going to be decidedly an important one if the government nitrate plant is located there, and, in any event, it is certain to be a much used name during the next several months. We should agree, therefore on its spelling. As matters stand, one newspaper spells it one way and another the other way.

It is a well known fact that the place received its name because of the abundance in that region of a certain fresh water bivalve. The common name of that bivalve is spelled

both "muscle and "mussel," the former being given the preference. But in spelling the name of the place, the latter got the ascendancy. The United States government calls it "Muscle Shoals." The Century dictionary spells it that way. The Standard dictionary spells it both ways but gives the preference to "muscle." Five or six years ago the cities of Sheffield, Florence and Tusculum solemnly eliminated themselves and then as solemnly reincarnated themselves as the city of Muscle Shoals. And they spelled it "muscle."

That is the generally accepted spelling of that great water site. Why stickle for the preferred spelling of the name of the moink from which the place took its name, when practically everybody from Andrew Jackson on down has spelled it the other way?

### UNFAIR TO THE SOUTH.

Collier's Weekly, which has a national circulation, and which, catering to readers residing in every section of the country, is usually temperate in its utterances, has in a recent issue an article which, we think, is manifestly unfair towards the south, as it questions the intelligence of her citizenship and declares that this section has been decidedly backward in the enactment of legislation making education compulsory, regulating child labor and taking other steps towards civic advancement that have long since been taken by most of the progressive states in the north.

The article is largely political in nature, and in comparing the accomplishments of the Republican and Democratic parties asks the question: "What states have been most advanced in the prevention of child labor, in compensation to injured workmen, in all kinds of protection to labor? Republican states or Democratic states? The one vivid fact that tells the whole story in detail is that there are just five states in the Union which do not have compulsory educational laws, which have not as yet come to the belief that an education is a thing which society owes to the individual. The five states are southern Democratic states. Their position is typical of the Democratic party."

Collier's should remember that if the south is backward in some of the things mentioned in the preceding paragraph it is not through a lack of realization of their need, but through lack of ability to secure them. The necessary laws could, of course, be easily enacted, but in order to enforce them it would be necessary to employ inspectors and other officials, and until recently the treasuries of most southern states have been in such a depleted condition that the most rigid economy in the administration of public affairs was absolutely necessary. The civil war devastated and impoverished every state south of the Mason and Dixon line, and it is only during recent years that the section has begun to recover. Efforts to pass adequate child labor laws are now on foot in nearly every state throughout the south, and several of them, Alabama and Mississippi being notable among the number, are now making strenuous efforts to banish illiteracy from their midst.

As far as laws providing for compensation for injured workmen are concerned, the need for laws of this character is much more urgent in the north than in the south. The mills and factories in the north give employment to large numbers of laborers, and accidents are of frequent occurrence; but the south is primarily an agricultural section, and laborers on plantations are not subjected to the dangers which menace those employed in industrial enterprises and who come in constant contact with machinery and explosives. When a southern laborer does meet with an accident in the plant or on the premises of the company which employs him the courts are open to him, and records show that any man who is entitled to damages usually gets them.

When the south produced such intellectual giants as Washington, Lamar, Davis and George, and when we now have in the Senate John Sharp Williams, who is generally recognized as a leader both by his colleagues and constituents, it is farcical to contend that the south is without intelligence, and we are surprised that such a well known and well informed journal as Collier's Weekly should set forth the claim.

Justice Hughes has definitely announced that he will make no deal with Col. Roosevelt. This is as it should be; for Roosevelt made some very ill-timed remarks about the Justice, and did everything in his power to prevent him from securing the Republican presidential nomination. While the stand taken by Justice Hughes is eminently right from an ethical viewpoint, however, it may hurt him politically, as the Colonel still has a small band of followers, and if he is not taken back into Republican folds these followers are sure to vote against the party nominee next November.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress.  
E. S. CANDLER  
JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM

Set Date for Conference.  
Agricultural College, Miss., July 16—Dates for the third annual meeting of the state conference of high school principals and superintendents, which will be held at the Mississippi A. and M. College during the summer normal, were agreed on Wednesday by the committee and announced by Registrar Hugh Critz as follows: On July 10th at 8 p. m. the first session will be held, and on July 11th and 12th there will be three sessions daily.

The rule of the association adopted last year is to hold these conferences at the University of Mississippi and the Mississippi A. and M. College in alternate years, the last having been held at the University. The purpose of the association is to study improved methods and to develop in the state the most efficient high school system possible.

While the program for the conference has not been completed, Mr. Critz states that special trips are being planned to the college farm and barns where exhibits will be arranged of some of the best dairy cattle, horses, mules, and hogs to be found in the state. The visitors will be shown through the various college departments, including the electrical and engineering laboratories, woodshops, co-operative creamery, refrigerating plant and poultry farm.

Special summer school lectures and entertainments will be given place on the conference program.

Shave 'em Off, Barbers Call to G. O. P. Candidates.

St. Louis, June 17.—The Barber's Union of St. Louis at a meeting last night passed resolutions calling upon the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President to have their long whiskers removed. The resolution, which was considered a jest by most of the barbers, read:

"Whereas, The Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees of the Republican party are guilty and have been guilty for a long time of wearing long, unshorn whiskers;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this organization goes on record as objecting to these whiskers, claiming that the whiskers are a detriment to the barbers of St. Louis and the United States in the example they set. It is, therefore, desired by the barbers of St. Louis and vicinity that these whiskers be immediately removed.

V. E. Barch, president of the Barber's State Examining Board, said he probably would personally mail copies of the resolution to the candidates.

### Weed Out The Deadheads.

Boarder cows must go in Mississippi. The cow testing association organized in cooperation with the A. & M. College Creamery, is now in its second month of service. This association employs one man for full time to keep records and assist farmers in weeding out unprofitable cows. This worker is now making regular tests of the production of 565 cows.

### Notice.

The Salvation Army earnestly desires to thank the W. O. W. for their donation of \$10.00, which helped us so much in our ice cream supper for our Sunday school. We wish also to thank everybody else who contributed to our effort. We had a splendid time. At least 175 people were present and were served with cake, ice cream and lemonade. We also wish to thank the city council and Mayor Gunter for their liberal donation of \$25.00 to the Army work in Columbus.

## WHY CHIROPRACTIC PATIENTS GET WELL

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CHIROPRACTIC teaches that the reason why chronic diseases are seldom overcome is because the prevailing methods do not remove the primary cause.

CHIROPRACTIC does remove THE CAUSE of disease, and that is why CHIROPRACTIC patients get well.

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ROBERTS & ROBERTS,

Chiropractors.  
Office 401 First State Bank building. Office phone 200; Residence phone 328.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

By the war there was 6,000,000 more women than men in Europe.

The peaks of Tenerife, in the Canary islands, throws a shadow stretching across the sea for a distance of 50 miles.

If we produced as much corn to the acre as do England and Germany, we could double the world's supply of that product.

Alfred R. Quaife, vault clerk of the United States treasury, Washington, D. C., has handled \$25,000,000,000 in his 50 years of service.

The limit of carrying power of thunder is about fifteen miles, while 30 miles is not considered far for the sound of a big battle to ravel.

School children in Seward, Alaska, went barefoot in December. This was not on account of destitution, but because of the exceptional warmth of the Japan current.

Sweedish chemists have found a way to remove from coal tar the finely divided carbon which it holds in suspension.

### On The Border of the Far Tibet.

One of the most interesting missions stations in the world, because of its extreme remoteness and inaccessibility, is that of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society at Baang, China, right on the border of Tibet. Stationed there are Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ogden, Dr. and Mrs. William Hardy and Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Baker. A recent interesting letter from Mr. Baker says:

"At Baang we are five hundred miles beyond the last Protestant Missionary All this distance the country and people are Tibetan. From Baang, as a center, Dr. Shelton has ridden his mule over this country in every direction covering a radius of 150 to 300 miles. The first years he was an unwelcome intruder. In fear and suspicion the inhabitants fled to their homes on his approach. But as he allayed suspicion, he called for the sick and doctored them. He told as best he could that his message was one of love, his ministry one of mercy. He gave out Gospels and told the people to look up with joy and say, 'The foreign doctor has come.' They invite him to visit in their homes and share their simple meals. As the word spreads that he has arrived the sick are brought in for treatment. Instead of finding himself an unwelcome visitor he hears on every side: 'Why do you come so seldom.'"

### Methodism in Japan.

The Japan Methodist Church (composed of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Canadian Methodist Church) is advancing rapidly along all lines, having now a total of 15,364 members, a growth of 2,909 since the last general conference. The Sunday Schools show a total of 24,438 officers and pupils, or a gain of 1,204; and 113 Epworth Leagues now have a membership of 3,103, a gain of 1,403. The most striking gain has been in finance. The giving of the Church has doubled in four years, advancing from a yearly total of \$33,278 gold in 1910, to \$63,548 in 1914. When the Japan Methodist Church was organized eight years ago there were but sixteen congregations that were wholly self-supporting; at the time of the second General Conference there were 20, and now such congregations number 25. In addition there are 80 aided churches, 68 preaching places and an additional 96 preaching place in charge of missionaries a total of 269 places from which Methodism proclaims the gospel throughout the empire.

## Sacred Concert by Princess Orchestra at Lake Park

Sunday Afternoon, June 18th, from 4 to 6

Cars will be run both to Highland and Lake Park every 20 minutes from Main and Market Streets, between the hours of 1:00 and 6:00 p. m.

The above schedule to be in effect on June 18th only.

Columbus Railway, Light & Power Co.  
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S. D. HARRIS, Cashier

J. M. MORGAN, Vice President  
L. L. GASTON, Asst. Cashier

### An Ordinance.

Regulating the supervision of surface privies within the corporate limits of the city of Columbus, Miss., and imposing penalties for non-compliance therewith.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of the city of Columbus:

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any surface closet or privy anywhere within the corporate limits of the city, which is not connected with the city sewerage system, whether kept and maintained by authority of law or not, to be in an unclean, filthy or unsanitary condition. All such closets or privies are required to be made fly-proof either by screening or having doors in rear with hinges swinging down, and the holes in the seat to be closed with lids when not in use.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, that no part of the contents or the substance of any such privy shall, by any person, be allowed to drop or run into and remain in any street or public place.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained that it shall be the duty of all persons having, owning or controlling surface privies not connected with the sewerage system, anywhere within the corporate limits of the city, to keep or have such privies kept clean and well disinfected by the use of lime or other disinfecting agents, and to have all excremental matter therein deodorized or sufficiently sprinkled with dry earth or with fine wood or coal ashes daily, and to have the excrement removed therefrom as often as may be necessary.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained,

that the excrement accumulating in all such privies anywhere in this city not connected with the sewerage system shall be removed therefrom by the owner or tenant, and finally hauled off or buried at a depth of at least eighteen inches from the surface, as often as may be necessary to keep same clean and in the required sanitary condition.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, that the actual tenant or occupant upon which said privies are situated shall be, as well as the owner thereof, held responsible for the sanitary condition of same, and it shall be the duty of each to have such privies kept clean and in proper sanitary condition, provided, that no tenant or occupant who has lately come into possession of any such premises shall be held responsible for the unclean condition of a privy thereon that existed prior to his coming into possession of same.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, that any person, or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 7. Be it further ordained that all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions hereof be and the same are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Sec. 8. Be it further ordained, that this ordinance take effect and be in force from and after ten days after its adoption and publication.

Adopted June 7th, 1916.

Attest: D. P. DAVIS,  
Secretary.

## Comfort or Privation? Which?

How will this question be answered by your loved ones in the event of your death?

Let me show you how to answer it the right way.

## JESSE P. WOODWARD

GENERAL AGENT

Phone 531

Columbus, Miss.